FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 111 *7 June 1979*

ARGENTINA

Cost of Living, Balance of Payment Figures Released B 1
Radical Party Leader Criticizes Economic Policy B 1
Economy Ministry Official Says Dollar Being Propped Up B 2
Arms Shipment Reported En Route From Spain B 3
Government Establishes Position on LAFTA's Future B 3
Expulsion of Chilean Citizen Ordered B 3
Workers Delegation Departs for ILO Conference [CRONICA 4 Jun] B 3
Foreign Minister Receives PRC Trade Delegation B 4
New Envoy to Cuba Discusses Economic, Trade Ties B 4
LA NACION Views Haig Comments on Authoritarianism [2 Jun] B 5
Briefs: New Ambassador to OAS; Ambassadors Appointed; B 5
Ambassador to Italy Approved; Massera Leaves for U.S.

BOLIVIA

Banzer Will Continue Electoral Campaign [PRESENCIA 1 Jun] C 1
Army Denies Reported Attempts To Exile Banzer C 1
Interior Ministry Denial C 2
Electoral Court Says 88 Percent of Voters Registered C 2
Attempt Made To 'Humanize' Electoral Process C 3
Malaysian Minister Arrives for Talks on Tin, Trade C 3

BRAZIL

PRC Trade Mission To Arrive on 23 June D 1
Vice President Terms Nuclear Timetable Flexible [JORNAL DO BRASIL 6 Jun] D 1
Press Secretary Justifies Radio Employees' Dismissal D 1

CHILE

Foreign Minister, U.S. Ambassador Discuss Letelier Case E 1
Government Denies Request To Impeach Ministers E 1
Envoy Predicts Resumption of Relations With UK E 2
Trade With African Nations Increases 278 Percent E 2

COLOMBIA

Seven Nicaraguan Refugees Arrive in Country F 1
Ambassador for Integration With Venezuela Appointed F 1
Labor Centrals Suspend Minimum Wage Negotiations F 1
Huila Communist Party Leaders Arrested F 1

PARAGUAY

REPSA Criticized for Fuel Price Increase [ABC COLOR 5 Jun] H 1
Shopkeepers Accused of Profiteering [ABC COLOR 6 Jun] H 1
Radical Liberal Leader Says Government 'Destabilized' [LA TRIBUNA 4 Jun] H 2
Alcohol Plant To Begin Producing in June 1980 [ABC COLOR 6 Jun] H 3
Paraguay River Flood Situation Reported [ABC COLOR 6 Jun] H 3

PERU

Teachers' Indefinite Strike 'Apparently Failed' J 1
Government Initiates Legal Action Against MARKA J 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Foreign Minister on Mexican Statement of Support P 1
Nine Schools Near Nicaraguan Border Closed P 1
Briefs: Typhoid Fever Outbreak P 1

GUATEMALA

President Denies Military Involvement in Nicaragua P 1

HONDURAS

Government Destroys FSLN Camp, Captures 80 Guerrillas P 2

NICARAGUA

Government Imposes 90-Day State of Siege P 2
Total Press Censorship P 3
Radio Sandino on State of Siege P 3
Somoza Orders Return of All Military Attaches P 3
FSLN Reports Secret Meetings at U.S. Diplomat's House P 4
Reports on Fighting, Effects of Strike P 4
Fighting in Leon To 'Last Long Time' P 5
Matagalpa Reportedly Under Sandinist Control P 6
Captured Guatemalan Accused of Fighting With Guard P 6
Citizens Urged To Obstruct National Guard Movements P 6
National Guard Claims Control of Southern Border P 7
FSLN Reports Desertion of National Guardsmen P 7
Somoza Companies Declared Military Targets P 7
Radio Sandino Denounces Purchase of 10 Airplanes P 8
Parents Asked To Send Children to School P 8

CUBA

Foreign Minister Speaks at Sri Lanka Nonalined Meeting Q 1
Fernandez Mell Receives Carifesta Delegation Q 1
Espinosa Reports on Participation Q 1
Committee Satisfied With Preparations Q 2
FAO, Fishing Officials Visit MINAG Q 2
Envoy to Cameroon Designated Q 2
Almeida Receives New Gabonese Ambassador Q 3
Briefs: Sports Agreement With Panama; Communications Ministry Meeting; Nonalined Countries Exhibit Q 3

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

Concern Expressed Over Dominica-South Africa Ties S 1

JAMAICA

Seaga Claims KGB, DGI Agents All Over Country S 1
[DAILY GLEANER 4 Jun]
Sees Devaluation of Currency S 3
[DAILY GLEANER 4 Jun]
Manley Says 'No General Elections Until 1981' S 4
[SUNDAY GLEANER 3 Jun]
World Bank Fund To Help Finance Export Drive S 4
[DAILY GLEANER 2 Jun]

OTHER COUNTRIES

MEXICO

President Issues Statement Supporting Costa Rica V 1
PEMEX Director Reaffirms Mexico Will Not Join OPEC V 1

PANAMA

Royo Letter to Carter Supports Costa Rica V 1
President Receives Vietnamese Vistors [CRITICA 6 Jun] V 1

COST OF LIVING, BALANCE OF PAYMENTS FIGURES RELEASED

PY070315 Buenos Aires Radio Belgrano in Spanish 0130 GMT 7 Jun 79 PY

[Text] According to information released today by the Economy Ministry, the consumer price index of the capital and greater Buenos Aires increased 6.9 percent in May, while wholesale prices for the same period experienced a 9 percent increase and construction costs rose 13.2 percent.

The balance of payments for the first quarter of this year, measured in terms of foreign reserves, showed a surplus of $996.3 million. Thus surplus is the result of both regular transactions and capital accounts surpluses.

RADICAL PARTY LEADER CRITICIZES ECONOMIC POLICY

PY060225 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1241 GMT 5 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Corrientes, 5 Jun (NA)--Radical Party leader Raul Alfonsin has stated that the economic leadership is trying "to block any possibility of achieving a democratic opening." He added that "it would be a good thing if civilians and military officers would grow together instead of mutually accusing each other."

Alfonsin held a press conference in which he severely criticized the economic program. He also said that President Jorge Videla "was not quite right" when he charged tht former President Jose Campora was the "person most responsible" for the chaos Argentina experienced because "the chaos experienced came after Peron's death."

The radical leader then charged that the "elite" or what he called "the oligarchy which has become today a totalitarian oligarchy" is essentially responsible for this. He admitted, however, that the Peronists are also responsible since they did not practice democracy."

In his talk with journalists, Alfonsin said that elections could not be called from one day to the next "because certain steps must be taken first." He criticized the repeated statements issued by the military leaders because he said these "only confuse the public because they are not definite statements."

He said that he believed the civilian-military agreement which is being worked on is a positive means of overcoming divisions.

He noted, "We do not want to overthrow anybody, much less the armed forces, which are an Argentine institution." He added that "it would be a good thing if civilians and military officers would grow together instead of accusing each other."

He said that he believes that the government is the victim of what Yrigoyen [Argentine politician, 1852-1933] called "the regime" but under even more serious burdens, since "the economic leadership is trying to block any possibility of achieving a democratic opening."

The radical leader noted that the economy minister's policy has operated "a backward trend which undermines real salaries and damages the productive sector but which strengthens the multinational sector."

Alfonsin added that as a result of that policy the production and business sectors are being attacked and the workers are suffering the consequences of an erroneous policy.

He said he was in favor of creating "something similar to a national commitment which would be characterized by adopting a similar position, not only regarding politics but also regarding the business sector and the organized labor sector. This task must also involve the (?Argentine church).

Alfonsin explained that this action "does not have the purpose of attacking the armed forces but rather of working together to achieve a real democratization which will enable a state of rights and a strong economy."

According to Alfonsin, this undertaking is necessary "to throw out small sectors who took over the economic leadership with the objective of changing production to speculation and making racketeering official." He also said the "those who state that the people are not in a proper condition to live in a democracy are offending the people and ignoring history."

Asked about the "national commitment" which he said would not be the same thing as the "hour of the people," Alfonsin noted that "the system of that movement did not fail in itself, it was just never carried out." He explained that "the objective of this movement is to define ideas and power."

About the role of the union movement, Alfonsin said that democracy guarantees the activity of the union movement, but he added that steps must be taken to prevent that movement from exercising a kind of monopoly. He noted that "all governments throughout the world take into account the power of the unions." Answering a question, he said that his party favors a single union leadership "within the framework which labor sectors prefer to have."

Answering other question, Alfonsin implied that Peron's age was responsible for the problems which resulted in the fall of the last Peronist government. About the attitude of the former president during the period which ended in 1955, the radical leader said that "many criticized the good things Peronism did instead of the bad things." Alfonsin said he believed that "Peronism was the most brilliant popular movement in South America."

About Radicalism, Alfonsin said that there is only one line and added that "Balbin is a great fighter, and I am convinced he will not disappoint any of us in the struggle for a return to democracy."

ECONOMY MINISTRY OFFICIAL SAYS DOLLAR BEING PROPPED UP

PY060228 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Jun 79 PY

[From the selection of bulletins for radio and television]

[Text] Economy Ministry Chief Adviser Luis Garcia Martinez has stated that the price of meat is going up because of the pressure being applied by international demand and the recovery of the salaries which have regained purchasing power. He made this statement furing a luncheon given in his honor by the Association of Mendoza Province Sales and Marketing Executives.

He indicated that the Central Bank is buying U.S. dollars and not selling them, which means that it is keeping high the price of the U.S. dollar and not of the peso. He added that if the Central Bank ceased propping the dollar it would fall, therefore "we are trying to restrain this fall."

ARMS SHIPMENT REPOPTED EN ROUTE FROM SPAIN

PY061854 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 6 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Argentina is calmly preparing itself on the world arms market. The Spanish Merchant Marine Free Union yesterday reported the departure of rockets for Buenos Aires. The shipment left Barcelona aboard the Argentine ship Tucuman. According to union sources, the ship is carrying 6,000 medium range military rockets which can be launched from tanks or land bases.

GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHES POSITION ON LAFTA'S FUTURE

PY060057 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1517 GMT 5 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Jun (TELAM)--The Argentine Government established its position concerning the future of the Latin American Free Trade Association [LAFTA], emphasizing that economic-regional integration is one of the principal means available to Latin American countries to attain instruments for economic defense.

In order to do this, it proposes fundamental principles with integration measures of partial or total effect to give the proposed system both a pluralistic and unifying character.

The Argentine Government believes that the new model of regional economic integration should not repeat the mistake of trying to force Latin American reality to (?adapt itself) to abstract legal norms drawn from the transposition of a model which has worked for highly developed nations. Instead, it should try to draw up a new integration system which would take into account the geographic, historic and economic reality of Latin America. Since every reality is unique, it is nontransferable and unadaptable to legal systems which do not take these characteristics into account.

The Argentine proposal was presented today to the respective national authorities of the remaining 10 LAFTA member states.

EXPULSION OF CHILEAN CITIZEN ORDERED

PY051512 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 5 Jun 79 PY

[Text] The national executive branch has issued Decree No 1272 which orders the expulsion from the country of Chilean Victor Alonso Gomez Vargas. The decree establishes that the expulsion will be implemented once the aforementioned citizen ceases to be at the disposal of the courts. As his arrest was ordered by the courts for security reasons, the expulsion will be carried out with the participation of the National Immigration Office.

The decree points out that Victor Alonso Gomez Vargas has been sentenced to 2 years 6 months imprisonment and trial costs for dishonest abuse and violation of the laws of a country that granted him generous hospitality.

WORKERS DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR ILO CONFERENCE

PY051829 Buenos Aires CRONICA in Spanish 4 Jun 79 p 7 PY

[Excerpt] The delegation of Argentine union leaders which will atend the International Labor Organization (ILO) meeting left yesterday for Geneva, Switzerland.

The delegation is made up of 16 Argentine union leaders headed by Alberto Jorg Triaca of the Plastic Workers Union. Triaca denied that the union leaders' attendance of the ILO meeting is conditional. He thus denied rumors that the union leaders had said they would attend the ILO meeting only if the union leaders arrested as a result of the "day of protest" on 27 April were released.

FORMIGN MINISTER RECEIVES PRC TRADE DELEGATION

PY060333 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0230 GMT 6 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Jun (NA)--The PRC trade delegation headed by Chen Jie, vice minister of trade, was received today by Foreign Minister Carlos W. Pastor as part of the delegation's visit agenda in Buenos Aires.

According to official information, the possibilities of economic exchange between the PRC and Argentina were discussed in connection with the $300 million line of credit granted by Argentina for the export of nontraditional products. Raul Cura, international economic relations under secretary, participated in this meeting.

NEW ENVOY TO CUBA DISCUSSES ECONOMIC, TRADE TIES

PY052138 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1540 GMT 5 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Jun (NA)--Rafael Vazquez, the new Argentine ambassador to Cuba, stated that his main task is to improve the economic and trade relations between the two countries by increasing bilateral trade.

In this regard, he pointed out that Cuba "is a significant importer" of Argentine products, more than $100 million per year, and that the way to increase this trade situation is "that we should import, because the more we import" from the Caribbean island "the more we will export to it."

Vazquez made these statements just before leaving for Havana, where he will take up his diplomatic duties.

He also stated that the granting of a new line of credit to Cuba for the purchase of industrial equipment, vehicles and ships is under study.

Alejandro de Estrada, foreign trade secretary, will travel to Havana within the next few days for this purpose.

When referring to the political importance of relations with Cuba, he said that they demonstrate "Argentina's maturity in its foreign policy" and Cuba's similar position "in its international relations."

LA NACION VIEWS HAIG COMMENTS ON AUTHORITARIANISM

PY042109 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 2 Jun 79 p 8 PY

[Editorial: "The Military and Power"]

[Text] Gen Alexander Haig, supreme commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) military force, has proposed that a distinction be made between totalitarian and authoritarian states. It is easy to discover a parallel to certain aspects of the U.S. foreign policy in this proposal.

General Haig cooperated closely with President Nixon and got away unhurt from the scandal that affected most of the president's aides.

His name is mentioned once in a while as a possible future presidential candidate for the Republican Party. Anyway, what we have pointed out comes from the highest military authority of NATO, and that should be enough.

The distinction General Haig suggests reminds us in a way of what some German intellectuals used to label "ideological militarism" on the one hand and "objective militarism" on the other during the years between 1910 and 1920. It is obvious that when Haig talks as he is talking now, he seeks to help make the military regimes, which without being considered conceptually totalitarian owe their own existence to a prior situation of chaos which their respective armed forces--at a given moment--were forced to overcome, less vulnerable to the democratic opposition of the United States or Western Europe.

It seems obvious that the distinction proposed by the supreme commander of NATO is worthy of special attention here. This is because it concerns the functioning of a military government whose leaders have again and again invoked faith in democracy and because, during its creation, there was an acknowledgement of background data similar to that described in the first paragraph.

It is absurb to talk about "authoritarian democracies" because this is a flagrant contradiction. But one has to give up in view of the evidence that there exists exceptional situations in the development of countries that impose remedies which are equally extraordinary. Is this what Gen Haig definitely proposes, in other words, that in consequence, several rods be used to measure and judge governments and countries that have different principles, behavior and methods of action? Thus, there will not be a bunching together of regimes which are the arbitrary consequence of "ideological militarism" or of the uncontrolled desire for power by one or more men with those others in which the military power is no more than the instrument capable of directing a country toward a vigorous democracy.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO OAS--Buenos Aires, 6 Jun (AFP)--Raul Quijano, who has been appointed Argentine ambassador to the OAS, will assume his new functions in July, it was reported here today. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0034 GMT 7 Jun 79 PY]

AMBASSADORS APPOINTED--The Foreign Ministry has reported that the appointment of the new Argentine ambassador to Romania, Carlos Federico Bartfield, has been approved by the Romanian Government. Bartfield is currently the Argentine ambassador to Venezuela. In that capacity he will be replaced by Juan Aguirre Lanari. [Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 6 Jun 79 p 5 PY]

AMBASSADOR TO ITALY APPROVED--Buenos Aires, 5 Jun (NA)--The Italian Government approved the appointment of Rafael Martinez Raymonda as Argentine ambassador to Rome, the Foreign Ministry officially reported today. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2210 GMT 5 Jun 79 PY]

MASSERA LEAVES FOR U.S.--Admiral Emilio Eduardo Massera left yesterday for Washington, D.C. to hold a conference on the national reorganization process at Georgetown University. After visiting the United States, he will probably continue on to Europe and return to Argentina in the middle of the month. [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 4 Jun 79 p 9 PY]

BANZER WILL CONTINUE ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN

PY052214 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 1 Jun 79 p 10 PY

[Text] Hugo Banzer Suarez yesterday announced that "the Nationalist Democratic Alliance [ADN] will continue its electoral campaign, reasserting itself as the only true alternative to extremism." On Thursday morning, after the Huanuni events, Banzer had stated that the ADN would hold an emergency meeting and would announce whether it would continue participating in the electoral process.

In a message addressed to the people, the ADN leader announced that he had accepted his nomination for the presidency "as the eminently nationalist alternative to other candidates clearly related to international extremism." Regarding the acts of violence which took place during the preelectoral stage, the former president of the nation indicated that "the violence unleashed by extremism, and especially by the UDP [Popular and Democratic Unity], is aimed at frightening the citizenry and constitutes an example of the methodology extremismplans to use if it takes over the government."

Banzer added in his message: "In view of these events, and aware of the need to maintain at all costs the democratic process we launched, the Nationalist Democratic Alliance will continue its electoral campaign as the only true alternative to extremism, despite the lack of guarantees from a government which does little to maintain order in the country and bearing in mind the obvious favoring of certain candidates, as well as the large-scale fraud arranged with the indulgence of certain political and administrative officials." He went on to say: "We will not back up an inch in our campaign, but neither shall we endanger the lives of Bolivians." He added: "If to achieve this we must reshape the electoral campaign, we will do so."

ARMY DENIES REPORTED ATTEMPTS TO EXILE BANZER

PY061326 La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 5 Jun 79 PY

[Text] The charge against the government and several military commanders of plotting the arrest and exile of nationalist leader and former President Huge Banzer Suarez has continued to disturb and create anxiety among political circles. According to a reliable source, the charge was received with much dissatisfaction by high-ranking military officers and members of President Padilla Arancibia's administration.

Interior Minister Raul Lopez Leyton said that the charge made by followers of the president ousted in 1978 was cynical. He accused Banzer of being responsible for the most shameful elections Bolivia has ever known, meaning the elections called by Banzer's administration last year. Lopez Leyton refuted reports that the armed forces of President Padilla's government have discussed the possibility of persecuting or exiling political figures. "There will be no repressive measures; past mistakes will not be repeated; no one will be exiled, especially not to Chile, because I know well what exile is," the interior minister said.

Meanwhile the Armed Forces General Command, presided over by General Padilla, issued an official communique 24 hours ago refuting the politicians' charges and criticizing their treacherous nature. The top military organization reported that it began meeting yesterday with political leaders in La Paz to urge them to maintain an atmosphere of order and mutual respect. The armed forces commanders met with Victor Paz Estenssoro, presidential candidate for an alliance headed by the historical branch of the National Revolutionary Movement, a meeting which awakened the fears of the Nationalist Democratic Alliance, which former President Huge Banzer Suarez leads.

The communique of the armed forces, issued barely 25 days before the elections, warned that the current atmosphere is not favorable for the democratic process. Military sources have recently indicated that the contacts between the Armed Forces Command and the politicians will continue according to a preestablished agenda. The next presidential candidate to meet with the military leadership will be Hernan Siles Zuazo, leader of the Popular and Democratic Unity.

Interior Ministry Denial

PY061909 La Paz Radio Panamerican Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Jun 79 PY

[Text] In a communique released to the news media, the Interior Ministry has categorically rejected the accusation made by the Nationalist Democratic Alliance [ADN] that preparations are being made to detain and then deport Gen Huge Banzer. The communique says:

In view of the amazement caused by the slanderous accusation made by some malicious followers of General Banzer, presidential candidate for the ADN, it is necessary to clarify the following: such treacherous documents which reveal uncontrolled passions are very far from contributing to the creation of a favorable atmosphere for the progress and consolidation of the electoral process. Instead they try to set irresponsible trends against each other by means of veiled insinuations worthy of stubborn and petty minds which take shelter in untruthful and [word indistinct] attitudes and in antidemocratic and antipopular positions.

The communique continues: The slander which [words indistinct] the truth of some events, in their eagerness to win merit in the eyes of a leader whom they deceive, drawing him into a struggle which is foreign to his training as an honorable officer, commander in chief and former president. It should be emphasized that neither the military junta government nor the people will let themselves be drawn into violence and subversion by such barefaced provocations and (?threats) which hide unspeakable intentions.

The Interior Ministry communique concludes by saying: The process of institutionalizing state powers and of democratizing the country will not suffer any change whatsoever, despite those who openly refuse to recognize the principles of legality, impartiality and decency. It is hard to resign oneself to losing privileges and forgetting the ignoble function of being the executioners of the people. It is easier to govern in an autocracy, in an atmosphere of terror and violence. It is hard to gain authority based on justice, in the service of the common good and the fatherland.

ELECTORAL COURT SAYS 88 PERCENT OF VOTERS REGISTERED

PY061333 La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 5 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Contrary to pessimistic estimates, almost 90 percent of Bolivian voters have registered to participate in the coming elections, according to the National Electoral Court's official report issued today. Meanwhile the military junta has reaffirmed its desire to go on with the democratic process despite the obstacles encountered so far.

In its report the National Electoral Court released the figures for voter registration in the nine departmental capitals of the nation, indicating that 88 percent of the population old enough to vote had registered. While these figures were being released, the electoral atmosphere was tense and uneasy, especially because of strange attitudes evidenced by the rightwing.

The National Electoral Court was still awaiting the final rural voter registration figures and estimated that approximately 2 million citizens will vote in the July elections to choose a constitutional government. A total of 704,624 voters have registered in the nine departmental capitals, but the total figure for the entire country will not be known before 10 June.

When registration began on 2 April the public evidenced such a lack of interest that the government decided to punish the sluggards. However, experts believe that the Bolivians were merely exercising their life-long habit of leaving everything until the last moment.

ATTEMPT MADE TO 'HUMANIZE' ELECTORAL PROCESS

PY051503 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Jun 79 PY

[Text] The Armed Forces High Command together with the cabinet ministers met with Victor Paz Estenssoro yesterday to study the political situation and suggest some measures to humanize the electoral process and prevent bloody clashes as far as possible. This has been reported to Radio Panamericana by Jaime Arancibia, secretary general of the presidency, who said that this type of meeting will take place at suitable times with the various political fronts which will participate in the 1 July elections.

[Begin Arancibia recording] A decision has been made to hold talks with the various presidential candidates to analyze the electoral process and to suggest a few measures to try to humanize the electoral process and prevent such clashes as have taken place in past few days. With this intention Victor Paz Estenssoro was invited this morning, and he attended for that purpose. A long dialog was held at the meeting. [end recording]

The meeting of the Armed Forces High Command, ministers and the leader of the alliance between the National Revolutionary Movement and other political parties lasted for over 2 hours, it was reported.

MALAYSIAN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS ON TIN, TRADE

PY060339 La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 5 Jun 79 PY

[Excerpts] Malaysian Minister of Primary Industries Paul Leong arrived here this afternoon. He was met at the airport by Bolivian Mining and Metallurgy Minister Fabio Jorge Echazu and other officials of this ministry.

The Malaysian official arrived at the head of a delegation of technicians of the Mines and Metallurgy Ministry and mining experts. In his statements to the press, the minister confirmed this station's unofficial reports to the effect that efforts are being made to create a bloc to defend tin prices on the international market. He also said that a number of trade accords between Bolivia and Malaysia will be signed.

PRC TRADE MISSION TO ARRIVE ON 23 JUNE

PY070249 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 6 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia--A PRC trade mission is expected to arrive here on 23 June to attend the opening meeting of the Brazilian-PRC Joint Commission which was created last year with the signing of the bilateral trade agreement. The PRC mission will be headed by PRC Foreign Trade Vice Minister Chen Jie.

VICE PRESIDENT TERMS NUCLEAR TIMETABLE FLEXIBLE

PY070143 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 6 Jun 79 p 17 PY

[Excerpts] After lecturing at the opening of the national symposium on conventional and alternate energy sources, sponsored by the Chamber of Deputies, Vice President Aureliano Chaves said that "the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement should not necessarily be tied to the timetable of installation of nuclear plants. The nuclear agreement is one thing and the execution of projects under the nuclear program is another thing."

He noted that the nuclear agreement is indispensable for the country to acquire mastery over nuclear technology which will provide an alternate energy source which Brazil cannot do without. Vice President Chaves then said that for that reason "the nuclear agreement is sacred, but not the timetable for installation of the nuclear plants. The government can review this timetable whenever it finds it necessary to adjust it to the domestic and international energy situation." In his lecture, Vice President Chaves--an engineer--explained that no matter how abundant our hydroelectric potential is, we cannot set aside thermal energy sources. "In view of the growing oil prices, nuclear energy constitutes a viable alternative," he said.

The vice president defended the nuclear program, which "will guarantee the electric system based mostly on hydroelectricity against rainfall fluctuations," as well as the interconnection by transmission lines of the various river basins which are being hydroelectrically exploited. Vice President Chaves noted that the hydroelectric potential has been exploited so far by tapping only the most advantageous of our river basins, economically speaking. "If we should go with a fine-toothed comb over our rivers in the southern and south eastern regions, keeping in mind the new factors related mainly to the higher oil prices, we will certainly find other suitable sites for the installation of more hydroelectric plants," the vice president said.

PRESS SECRETARY JUSTIFIES RADIO EMPLOYEES' DISMISSAL

PY061815 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 6 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Government administrative needs was the term used by the presidential press secretary to justify the dismissal of 27 employees from Radio Nacional in Rio de Janeiro. Marco Antonio Kramer added that according to Social Communications Minister Said Farhat, a study is being made of the situation of employees of companies related to his ministry aimed at insuring financial resources for them. According to him, there have been no other dismissals from RADIOBRAS or the national agency, but he did not discard the possibility of more dismissals during the next few days.

FOREIGN MINISTER, U.S. AMBASSADOR DISCUSS LETELIER CASE

PY062043 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Jun 79 PY

[Excerpt] Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos and U.S. Ambassador Landau last night held a long meeting. A Foreign Ministry spokesman stated that the meeting was held last night, but he did not specify the place. Foreign Minister Cubillos confirmed that the meeting had taken place when he was leaving his office today. He also specified what Chile's position would be on the so-called Townley case:

[Begin Cubillos recording] It is evident that we must refrain from [words indistinct] in a process which still has pending proceedings and whose [words indistinct] has not been issued. [end recording]

Cubillos noted that in his meeting with Ambassador Landau they discussed issues concerning this matter which has been the subject of several official statements in the last few days. According to a spokesman, in the interview Ambassador Landau expressed the concern of the U.S. Government on the way the process is going. [recorded passage indistinct] Cubillos said that in his meeting with Landau, they only discussed the extradition process. He added that they did not discuss the status of Chilean-U.S. relations.

[Begin recording]

[Reporter] How was the meeting?

[Cubillos] Very calm. [word indistinct]. (?He) just came to see me after his return from the United States. He explained to me [words indistinct] and to confirm that the U.S. had appealed the ruling of the first instance court.

GOVERNMENT DENIES REQUEST TO IMPEACH MINISTERS

PY061555 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Jun 79 PY

[Communique issued on 5 June 1979 by the Chilean Government junta]

[Text] Since Juan Manuel Contreras Sepulveda and Pedro Octavio Espinosa Bravo have requested that the honorable government junta start impeachment proceedings against Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez Fernandez, Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos and Education Minister Gonzalo Vial Correa, this government body deems it proper to state the following:

1. Exercising their constitutional right, Contreras and Espinosa have requested in writing that the government junta start impeachment proceedings against the aforementioned cabinet members. They are basing their case on Article No. 39, Clause No. 1 of the 1925 Constitution and on Decree Law No. 527 of 1979 which approved the government junta statute.

2. The members of the government junta have unanimously decided to reject this request because they consider it inappropriate. The honorable government junta is basing this decision on the fact that the legal provisions included in Article No. 39, Clause No. 1 and Article No. 42, Clause No. 1 of the 1925 Constitution are not currently in force since they are obviously incompatible with the institutionality that has been in force since 11 September 1973, and Decree Law No. 527 of 1974 which, although granting the government junta the legislative powers previously exercised by the Congress, in addition to other specific powers, do not grant that body the powers to start impeachment proceedings.

3. It must also be noted that, in fact, Contreras and Espinosa are basing their case on alleged pressures exerted on one of the lawyers in charge of their defense in the extradition case against them because, they say, the lawyer's professional acts and his activities as a government employee were incompatible. In this regard, the aforementioned cabinet members have categorically denied the acts and motives attributed to them since such a thing would mean going against their ethical principles on which they base their public and private conduct.

4. Informed of these acts, the president has reasserted to these cabinet members his complete confidence in them.

5. Neither the supreme government nor any of its authorities have ever intended to intervene in any way whatsoever in the extradition process against Contreras and Espinosa, either to deprive them of their legitimate rights to defense or to hinder the normal and expeditious legal proceedings being carried out against them, in view of the supreme government's adherence to the principles which uphold unwavering respect for the independence of the courts and strict adherence to the Constitution, the law and signed international agreements.

6. Since a definitive decision has been adopted on the requests that have been submitted, the supreme government considers the case closed.

ENVOY PREDICTS RESUMPTION OF RELATIONS WITH UK

PY060133 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Jorge Berguno, the Chilean charge d'affairs in London, has stated that the governments of Chile and Great Britain will reestablish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level within the next few months. Berguno said that the British Government is reviewing its entire foreign policy, adding that our bilateral relations should improve under the Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, whose administration has shown great interest in Latin America, and therefore, has followed with sympathy and attention Chile's economic development.

Berguno added that the London press now gives much more objective coverage of the Chilean situation. British communications media now report on Chile's socioeconomic development. Berguno has briefed the president and the foreign minister on his mission in London.

TRADE WITH AFRICAN NATIONS INCREASES 278 PERCENT

PY281453 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2250 GMT 26 May 79 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile 26 May (LATIN)--Chile increased its trade with African nations by 278 percent during 1978 as compared with 1977, according to a report issued today by the Foreign Ministry International Economic Relations Department. According to this report trade during 1978 totaled about $95 million, as compared with $25 million in 1977. It was noted that this amount represented 1.8 percent of the total Chilean trade. It was also reported that in 1977 trade with African nations represented 0.56 percent of this total.

SEVEN NICARAGUAN REFUGEES ARRIVE IN COUNTRY

PA060313 Paris AFP in Spanish 0129 GMT 6 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpt] Bogota, 5 Jun (AFP)--Seven Nicaraguans who had taken asylum at the Colombian Embassy in Managua several weeks ago arrived in Bogota in the past few hours. They include a prominent doctor, Juan Gutierrez, and his family, who painted a dismal picture of the situation in Nicaragua which, according to them, is getting increasingly worse. Sources close to the Colombian Foreign Ministry indicated that 11 other exiles are expected to arrive here at the end of the week.

AMBASSADOR FOR INTEGRATION WITH VENEZUELA APPOINTED

PA042108 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--Alvaro Castro Faundes was appointed today as Colombia's new special ambassador for integration with Venezuela. He will be replacing former minister Eduardo Gaitan Duran in this post. Castro Faundes will take office at noon tomorrow before Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas.

LABOR CENTRALS SUSPEND MINIMUM WAGE NEGOTIATIONS

PA070432 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--Relations between the government, labor centrals and managers broke down today when the country's labor leaders withdrew from the negotiating table. The labor centrals protested the lack of agreement between the government and managers to renegotiate the minimum salary. They based their protest on the need to discuss the country's inflation rate and the data supplied by the [word indistinct] on the cost of living.

The country's labor centrals warned today that they will not attend the National Labor Council meeting which the government has called for tomorrow. The labor centrals said that they had adopted this decision because they did not find reciprocity on the part of the government and managers to discuss a minimum wage in view of the suspension of the regulation which had established current wages for workers.

HUILA COMMUNIST PARTY LEADERS ARRESTED

PA060100 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Neiva, Colombia--The main leaders of the Communist Party of Huila Department were arrested today be military intelligence units. They were accused of aiding the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia. They are: Ramon Tovar Andrade, German Leon and Pedro Martinez. They were taken to the 9th Brigade.

Military authorities have reported that the legal situation of Jesus Antonio Munar, a priest who was captured in the municipality of Teche, will be resolved within the next 10 days. RCN reporter Jorge Pargas has reported that Neiva was militarized this morning because high school students staged several protests.

REPSA CRITICIZED FOR FUEL PRICE INCREASE

PY051817 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 5 Jun 79 p 12 PY

[Editorial: "REPSA Is Not Omnipotent"]

[Text] A new era began in Paraguay as of midnight 1 June 1979. The monetary stability which permitted a healthy and agile economy is a thing of the past, and now the dark specter of uncertainty and inflation rears its head.

It could be thought that the current situation is the consequence of circumstances which are completely foreign to our own efforts and which have been imposed from outside for unavoidable reasons, but this is not so. There is no evidence of sufficient reason for our economy to suffer the brunt of the increases which have been imposed and which will be the direct cause of an escalation of prices.

It is not only a question of having suffered the impact of the inordinate increase of the price of fuel, but also the question of having first partly paralyzed the country for more than a month in order to impose the increase in a very clear maneuver of extortion by REPSA [Paraguayan Refinery Company], the cost of which is as yet unknown.

The country, which is working and making every effort to improve its standard of living; the country, which is creating and maintaining the machinery of state; the country, which, after long years of misfortune, was feeling optimistic and bold and believed it was the master of its own destiny; the country, which believed in work and a progress which is now suddenly endangered; has suffered a defeat.

Who will make long term plans now that it is known with certainty that a monopolistic enterprise, defying the entire public, can do whatever it likes? In the future, what enterprise will consider monetary stability as a sacred principle if REPSA can cause the purchasing power of the guarani to fall in such a way that it would seem to be something which emerged from a lost past? What farmer will have any confidence, make technical advances and assume commitments if overnight he may have to paralyze his machinery off if he sees he can no longer operate it?

The man in the street, the man who earns a salary which is not nearly sufficient, the man who has to pay for a bus which he knows may not arrive, the man who has to feed his family and see how his income does not even cover the most basic of his needs, asks questions, and nowhere does he find adequate replies. Has he not observed how obstacles have been placed in the way of honest businessmen when they have claimed limited increases? And he now sees a speculator get away with the prize of a 50-percent increase in the price of a vital product without any visible justification?

A dream has suffered a tremendous blow, not mortal we hope, but yes, a very hard one. When all is said and done, there is still something that can be done: There is still time for the government to revise its decision on prices. REPSA is not omnipotent.

SHOPKEEPERS ACCUSED OF PROFITEERING

PY061556 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 6 Jun 79 p 11 PY

[Excerpt] The Industry and Commerce Ministry, whose minister is accused of being one of the chief instigators of the increase in the price of fuel, lacks the power to contain the chaos that has been unleashed in the prices of numerous basic staples.

Nevertheless, it should be pointed out that it is unbelievable the way many shopkeepers are speculating with the current situation in order to charge very high, unjust and unrealistic prices for the majority of basic staples.

Ministry inspectors who were asked yesterday about the plan for controlling the behavior of prices indicated that they are routinely checking the capital's stores to carry out normal procedures, and that at the same time, as has been done for the last 5 years, a weekly price index is drawn up on the prices of approximately 90 products, principally in the food and clothing sectors.

RADICAL LIBERAL LEADER SAYS GOVERNMENT 'DESTABILIZED'

PY050201 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 4 Jun 79 p 2 PY

[Undated interview with Radical Liberal Party Secretary General Ramon Lezcano Torres]

[Excerpt] [Question] What is your view of the country's current economic situation?

[Answer] Look, in my opinion, one sentence can sum it up: The Ugartazo [term describing an action by Industry and Commerce Minister Delfin Ugarte Centurion] has destabilized the country. I will explain this:

There has been a lot of talk about "destabilization" lately. I believe that the latest measures implemented through the Industry and Commerce Ministry were the ones which truly destabilized the country.

When a smug and self-satisfied official party was just getting ready to commemorate what they call 25 years of constructive peace, the latest price increases dumped a bucket of cold water, cast a shadow, on what could have been a source of great satisfaction to the official party.

From my narrow-minded point of view as an opponent, I believe that they are playing into the hands of the opposition, but as a responsible citizen I cannot help but feel concerned. For example, one of the things which the opposition found more difficult to refute in the last few years was the stability of the guarani, and now two or three decrees have brought about the downfall of the entire propaganda apparatus, of the myth which had been created, because now one guarani is out of circulation [as published] and 100 guaranies can buy you nothing. The people's dissatisfaction can be noticed by just walking the streets. The Colorado Party affirms that it can count on 87 percent of the voters, but I can assure you that if we were to call a popular consultation right now they would be in for the surprise of their lives because no one, Colorado or opponent, is satisfied with the general status quo of price increases and shortages. You will see in the next elections, they are in for some surprises. I wonder what explanation they will give those 30,000 workers who paraded, machetes in hand, during the last march of the Colorado Party.

[Question] To what do you attribute this situation?

[Answer] I still believe that there are many intelligent people in the official party, people who handle political events very well, but I suspect that there are hidden hands working to overturn their applecart. Just when they are getting ready to celebrate 25 years in power, popular dissatisfaction is exacerbated by unpopular measures such as the brutal and absurd increase in fuel prices.

[Question] How do you envisage the country's political future?

[Answer] We are very much concerned simply because we must be ready to offer a democratic alternative sooner than we expected. You can see for yourself that after 25 years the government seems to be at the end of its strength. I believe that we are witnessing the beginning of the end. I can see fatigue; it seems that the government lacks the strength to make any decision. Just take a look, it still has not appointed the Supreme Court; it has failed to appoint a dozen ambassadors to embassies which have sunk into anonymity while the continental press is increasing its attacks against our governmental system. In sum, I see a picture of total indifference and apathy as the tide of events overwhelms the government's leadership capabilities.

ALCOHOL PLANT TO BEGIN PRODUCING IN JUNE 1980

PY070158 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 6 Jun 79 p 12 PY

[Excerpt] The plant for manufacturing ethyl alcohol which the Paraguayan Administration of Alcohols (APAL) is building in the vicinity of Mauricio Jose Troche (Guaira Department) will be able to begin operations at the end of June 1980. This was announced yesterday by the president of APAL, Absalon Arias, who indicated that the plant's construction is going according to schedule and that there is a possibility that the machinery and equipment for it will arrive in our country at the end of June. Assembly of the equipment will begin at once.

All the equipment is manufactured in the city of Sao Paulo, and the total cost of the plant amounts to $18.5 million. According to estimates, the plant will produce 120,000 liters daily, which represents approximately 15 to 20 percent of the country's gasoline requirements.

PARAGUAY RIVER FLOOD SITUATION REPORTED

PY061606 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 6 Jun 79 p 10 PY

[Excerpt] More than 100,000 people have abandoned their homes as a consequence of the floods all along the course of the Paraguay River. This estimate was given by the authorities of the committee of churches, who also indicated that the continuation of material contributions and health assistance for the flood victims is imperative. The largest increase in the river was registered yesterday in Asuncion, where it rose 4 centimeters over the previous mark of 6.69 meters.

Reports from the northern port of Bahia Negra indicate that the river level fell 1 centimeter; its current level being 6.66 meters. There was relatively good weather in the region with a light wind blowing from the southwest at approximately 2 kilometers per hour.

The population of Bahia Negra remains calm despite the fact that the recent rains, totaling 102 millimeters, caused the flooding to become more serious. The effect of the rains does not yet indicate that there will be any problems more serious than those the local population is already facing as it is practically becoming accustomed to a new way of life, a way of life which has never been known before.

TEACHERS' INDEFINITE STRIKE 'APPARENTLY FAILED'

PA050445 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0016 GMT 5 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpt] Lima, 4 Jun (EFE)--Army and police riot control units patrolled the downtown sector of Lima today and kept watch over the main public schools during the first day of the announced teachers strike, which apparently failed.

The army and police also watched the various Lima districts to prevent possible riots. Armored personnel carriers have been patrolling the city since yesterday.

Correspondents of Lima newspapers and radio stations report that public school attendance in the provinces is almost normal. The Lima public school students have been in class since early in the morning, while groups of parents have been watching outside. Private schools reported normal attendance by teachers and students. No rioting or clashes have been reported so far.

The military government warned that anyone who incites students to rebellious actions can be imprisoned for 5 years, and it insured complete safety for those who wanted to attend classes.

The 140,000 public school teachers, most of whom belong to the Single Union of Education Workers, dominated by the left, announced a general strike for an indefinite period starting today. They are demanding better salaries and other concessions, such as the recognition of their union.

GOVERNMENT INITIATES LEGAL ACTION AGAINST MARKA

PA061601 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0126 GMT 6 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 5 Jun (LATIN)--The government today initiated legal proceedings against the publishers of the political magazine MARKA, after denying a report of an alleged trip to New York by the minister of energy and mines and denying that the minister had been bribed by the U.S. Occidental Petroleum Company.

The Marxist-oriented publication had charged that the minister, Gen Juan Sanchez Gonzalez, was invited to New York 2 weeks ago by Joseph Baird, vice president of Occidental. It added that the U.S. company, which exploits extensive oil-rich areas in the Peruvian jungle, often pays for "favors" in Central American countries but states that "we do not know how much the ministers receive."

The official report states that the magazine article is untrue and that the publication has therefore violated the press law, which provides sanctions of no less than 6 months imprisonment of and the payment of damages by the person responsible for the publication.

The official report adds that the article attempts to tarnish the image of the Energy and Mines Ministry and hinder the country's economic revovery.

Marka, after stating that General Sanchez "left on Friday and returned early on Monday," said that the minister and Baird "had a lavish weekend in New York."

The magazine reappeared 2 weeks ago after being closed for almost 4 months. It had been charged by the government with endangering national security, hindering the process of returning power to civilians and hampering the country's economic development.

COSTA RICA

FOREIGN MINISTER ON MEXICAN STATEMENT OF SUPPORT

PA070051 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Jun 79 PA

[Interview with Costa Rican Foreign Affairs Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier--date and place not given; presumably recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr Foreign Minister, [what can you say] regarding the statement made today by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo warning Nicaragua not to do anything against Costa Rica because Mexico would use every legal means to prevent it?

[Answer] In effect, Mexico, a country we Costa Ricans love very much and which also loves Costa Rica very much, has given further proof of the affection, solidarity and fondness its government and people feel for Costa Ricans.

[Question] Have any meetings been held with Mexico to request any type of help?

[Answer] Vice Foreign Minister Niehous had the opportunity of going to Mexico to talk with Foreign Secretary Castaneda. Basically, he briefed Castaneda on everything that is happening [words indistinct] possible coordinated action regarding the international defense of and international attack against Nicaragua.

NINE SCHOOLS NEAR NICARAGUAN BORDER CLOSED

PA062222 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2208 GMT 6 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Nine schools on the border have been closed. Due to the dangerous situation on the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border, Education Minister Maria Eugenia Dengo de Vargas has ordered the immediate closure of schools near the border. The Liberia regional director has said that nine schools have been closed because they are very near the combat zone between Sandinists and Nicaraguan national guardsmen. More than 1,000 children attend those schools. They and their families have already been evacuated to La Cruz.

BRIEFS

TYPHOID FEVER OUTBREAK--Health Vice Minister Arias Sobradd has said that of the 12 typhoid fever cases reported in Cartago, 1 has died. He said that studies thus far indicate that this is not an epidemic but a series of isolated cases since there is no relationship between them either geographically or in terms of family relations. Arias said that Cartago's water supply system is being analyzed. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1630 GMT 29 May 79 PA]

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENT DENIES MILITARY INVOLVEMENT IN NICARAGUA

PA062337 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2255 GMT 6 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Panama City, 6 Jun (ACAN-EFE) [dateline as received]--Guatemalan President Romeo Lucas Garcia reaffirmed today that no Guatemalan Army soldiers have been sent to Nicaragua. The president denied that Guatemalan troops had been sent to support Gen Anastasio Somoza and said that Guatemala respects the international principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries.

General Lucas Garcia added that Guatemalan Colonel Oscar Ruben Castaneda captured by Sandinist troops in Nicaragua is the military attache at the embassy in Managua with diplomatic rank. He said that Castaneda was traveling alone by car toward Managua when he was detained by Sandinist guerrillas near Leon.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT DESTROYS FSLN CAMP, CAPTURES 80 GUERRILLAS

PA070421 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa--Honduran armed forces and police have destroyed a clandestine Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) camp near El Triunfo, a town 170 km south of Tegucigalpa. Military sources said that at least 80 Nicaraguan guerrillas were captured, including 10 women, following intense shooting which lasted several hours. Six Honduran soldiers were wounded in the incident, while approximately 60 Sandinists managed to flee across the border into Nicaragua. The source said that the guerrillas abandoned a large number of weapons of various calibers in the camp in which they had been training for several months. This is the fourth time in 9 months that the Honduran Army has discovered FSLN camps in Honduras. The previous ones were located in eastern Honduras, and approximately 120 guerrillas were arrested on those occasions. They were sent to Panama as political refugees.

Sources said that the military regime is maintaining a strict watch along the Nicaraguan border to prevent any large-scale problem which could have repercussions in Honduras. Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia's government is remaining neutral on the Nicaraguan political and social situation. The captured Sandinists are being held in military barracks and will be transferred to Tegucigalpa some time this week. It was unofficially reported that the government will negotiate for their transfer to Panama or Venezuela as political exiles.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT IMPOSES 90-DAY STATE OF SIEGE

PA062215 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2158 GMT 6 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 6 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Today, the Nicaraguan Government imposed a 90-day nationwide state of siege. An official communique issued by the government Press and Information Secretariat confirmed the state of siege, noting that the Council of Ministers resolved at a meeting at 1100 (1800 GMT) to suspend important constitutional articles.

The Nicaraguan Government explained that it has been compelled to suspend constitutional rights and impose martial law in view of the threat posed by members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front who have threatened to destroy the National Guard "in a nationwide bloodbath." The imposition of the state of siege occurs 9 days after 300 armed men invaded Nicaraguan territory "from Costa Rica," according to the Nicaraguan Government's announcement. Also, the suspension of constitutional guarantees occurs while the Nicaraguan Army is attacking "El Naranjo" and "El Ostional," on the Costa Rican border.

There has also been fighting in the city of Leon, 92 km from this capital, and in Matagalpa, in northern Nicaragua, where the Red Cross has not been able to provide assistance in view of the unsafe conditions. This afternoon it was reported that Sandinists were staging a fierce attack in "Ticuantepe," 20 km west of here. The last state of siege in Nicaragua lasted until October of last year when the government lifted it following efforts by an international mediation commission which arrived in Nicaragua to find a peaceful solution to the crisis.

Total Press Censorship

PA062345 Paris AFP in Spanish 2226 GMT 6 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 6 Jun (AFP)--A state of siege, martial law and total press censorship were decreed today in Nicaragua by the government of Gen Anastasio Somoza. The decision was adopted after 9 days of a strong Sandinist National Liberation Front offensive and after 3 days of general strike called by the Sandinists. Government Press Secretary Col Rafael Cano announced the state of siege and martial law, adding to AFP that the decree will be in effect for 90 days.

At the same time, Interior Minister Jose Moura notified all newspapers and press agencies that censorship, already applied to radio and television, took effect immediately. LA PRENSA, the only opposition paper which has always criticized the government of General Somoza and whose director, Pedro Chamorro, was murdered under mysterious circumstances in January of last year, announced that it will probably stop publication due to a shortage of newsprint and because of censorship. According to observers, since the state of siege appeared to exist already, there is no indication as to the exact significance of the announcement.

Today, Nicaragua was paralyzed by the general strike. The streets were deserted and there were no meetings or gatherings. As night falls, nobody dares come out on the streets. The new powers will allow the government to force the transportation companies to operate their vehicles, which have been idle since the start of the strike. The government will also be able to take over the fuel supply, which has been greatly affected during the last 3 days.

Radio Sandino on State of Siege

PA061942 (Clandestine) Radio Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 1900 GMT 6 Jun 79 PA

[Text] We wish to report that the genocidal Somoza, despite his continuous claims that the Somozist guard is in control throughout the country, has imposed a state of siege as a desperate measure by his already moribund government.

SOMOZA ORDERS RETURN OF ALL MILITARY ATTACHES

PA061514 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1452 GMT 6 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 6 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan President Gen Anastasio Somoza has ordered all his military attaches and members of the National Guard serving abroad to return to the country. It was confirmed here today that on Thursday morning Lt Col Jaime Avellan, the military attache to the OAS in Tegucigalpa who participated [words indistinct] of Nicaragua, but that Somoza considers the return of his officers from aborad of vital importance at this time when there is an intense war going on with the Sandinist guerrillas in various parts of Nicaragua.

FSLN REPORTS SECRET MEETINGS AT U.S. DIPLOMAT'S HOUSE

PA062258 (Clandestine) Radio Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 1848 GMT 6 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Secret meetings, which Somoza knows nothing about, are taking place in the Managua home of Jack Martin, a U.S. Embassy official. Foreign Affairs Minister Julio C. Quintana, Col. Aurelio Somarriba, National Guard General Staff, and Col Nicolas Valle Salinas, Managua's police chief, have been attending these clandestine meetings. The first meeting that we know about was held at 1830 [0030 GMT] on 1 June at Martin's home. Foreign Minister Quintana was left at the entrance and entered the house surreptitiously. Colonel Somarriba arrived 15 minutes later without any escort in a light-blue station wagon. The last to arrive was Valle Salinas, who was accompanied by his wife to give the impression that they were attending a social gathering. Martin and his wife were at the entrance to welcome them.

The second meeting occurred at 1200 [1800 GMT] on 3 June. Quintana arrived in shortsleeves and the two army officers arrived together 30 minutes later dressed in civilian clothes and without any escorts. According to what Foreign Minister Quintana told a friend of his who afterwards went abroad, they were discussing the possibility of Somoza's immediate resignation, which is being forced by the Yankees. He would be replaced by Quintana who, in spite of his old age, has not lost his hope of becoming president. Colonels Somarriba and Valle Salinas have apparently [word indistinct] Quintana's neck. Somoza has no knowledge of this plot. Fortunately, the people who are listening, the people who are struggling in the streets and mountains have already eliminated the possibility of any coup d'etat or deal being carried out behind their backs.

REPORTS OF FIGHTING, EFFECTS OF STRIKE

PA061648 Paris AFP in Spanish 1537 GMT 6 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 6 Jun (AFP)--While the people of Nicaragua are viewing with anguish the possibility that President Anastasio Somoza might impose a state of siege throughout the country today, a life and death struggle continued today in southern and western Nicaragua. The people are also anticipating the possible establishment of martial law, curfews, and all the other consequences that such a situation might bring for the majority of Nicaraguans, plagued by a struggle that has lasted for 20 months. Although sources close to the government have reiterated that Somoza's position is strong, the chief executive feels that it is indispensable to suspend constitutional guarantees in order to continue fighting successfully against Sandinist subversion.

Meanwhile, on the ninth day of the Sandinist National Liberation Front's general offensive, the strike called by the rebels reached its third day with increasing intensity. The government seemed to have failed again today in its bid to keep public transportation operating. Official spokesmen said last night that the authorities had reached an agreement with bus and taxi owners whereby the latter would operate their vehicles, but the measure was effective only in regard to a few private vehicles. The closing of almost all gas stations hindered the traffic of privately owned vehicles and hundreds of blue and white collar workers again queued up at corners waiting for transportation.

In Leon, 90 km west of Managua, the guerrillas continued their efforts today to seize garrison No 21, an old fortress in the city's southern section and a small fort atop a hill in the city's southwest district. The rebels were advancing toward the two places with the support of mortars and 50-caliber machineguns. The army was trying to stop them with infantry forces supported by a Sherman tank and other armored units. According to press reports, the infantry found itself forced to retreat on several occasions because it has been unable to break the Sandinist lines. The air force is also harassing the insurgents. A convoy transporting new armored units was ambushed while on its way to Leon.

According to a National Guard version of the fighting in Leon released this morning, there are still a few pockets of guerrilla resistance in several districts of the city. The report adds that the rebels have fired many Chinese-made RPG-2 rockets against the army's armored units but have been unable to put any of them out of action. The communique adds that the army was still holding the police command positions at garrison No. 21 on Tuesday night "after heroically resisting the enemy attacks. [quotation mark as received]

The army confirmed that operations to push the guerrillas back into Costa Rica continued under heavy rains in the south. The invaders "are desperately trying to escape toward their sanctuaries in Costa Rican territory, it said. [quotation mark as received] In conclusion, the military denied that Nicaraguan planes had strafed four Costa Rican border towns. They added that air support for the Nicaraguan infantry was suspended on Tuesday in view of the poor weather. According to reports reaching Managua this morning, armed civilians have started fighting against troops in Matagalpa, 120 north of Managua.

FIGHTING IN LEON TO 'LAST LONG TIME'

PA062219 in Paris AFP in Spanish 2047 GMT 6 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Leon, Nicaragua, 6 Jun (AFP)--A violent battle was reported underway today in Leon, 80 km north of Managua, between the National Guard--which is surrounding this city of 60,000 inhabitants--and the guerrillas of the Sandinist National Liberation Front who were ferociously resisting the attack by government troops. It was nearly impossible for foreign correspondents to enter the city, which is completely controlled by the guerrillas, according to civilians who fled Leon waving white flags in order to cross defense lines. From the entrance to the city one could clearly hear mortars, rockets and machinegun fire.

A few minutes earlier a military convoy of six trucks filled with soldiers and two armored vehicles was ambushed as it left the suburbs. Four soldiers were killed and one tank destroyed in the ambush. The body of one of the soldiers killed in the clash was lying underneath a truck's canvas. The soldiers, surprised by the Sandinist ambush, rapidly boarded their trucks and hurriedly left for Managua. Shortly afterwards two stationwagons and a huge bulldozer, driven by young Sandinists armed with FAL rifles, appeared. They took the same route as the military convoy. We are in control of the city, one of them said with a big smile. We are going to build a bridge 10 km from Leon, he added. The newsmen were able to follow them and watch an extraordinary scene.

With complete calm and showing no concern about government troops, the bulldozer dug a huge trench and piled stones and dirt on the bridge while the guerrillas controlled traffic on the road 100 meters away. Don't worry, if the National Guard comes, those men will stop it during the time necessary to finish this bridge, the guerrillas said. One of the Sandinists asked one of the newsmen for a pair of shoes after showing him the soles of his shoes, which had come unglued. I can't run with these, he explained. While the bulldozer continued to work a Nicaraguan Air Force DC-3 flew very low over the guerrillas. The guerrillas scattered to the sides of the road but the plane continued on its way.

An old bus, which arrived at the bridge to go to Leon, was authorized to continue on its way after the guerrillas quickly inspected the passengers. About 15 minutes later, the route was completely closed. A doctor arrived from Managua to help the wounded in Leon. He warmly embraced the guerrillas, calling them "my boys" and wished them good luck, before returning to Managua. The Nicaraguan Army indicated on Tuesday that it had begun an offensive to end the fighting in Leon, but the struggle will apparently last a long time.

MATAGALPA REPORTEDLY UNDER SANDINIST CONTROL

PA062123 Paris AFP in Spanish 2037 GMT 6 Jun 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 6 Jun (AFP)--According to a guerrilla communique issued today, the city of Matagalpa, located 130 km from Managua, fell into the hands of guerrillas of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. The Sandinists affirmed that they also control 90 percent of Leon and a region in northern Nicaragua which is 12 km wide and 18 km long.

The communique adds that the situation in Managua has come to a complete standstill and that guerrilla forces have been in control of an 18-km strip of territory in the country's southern region for the past 8 days. The Sandinist communique, signed by the supreme command of Nicaragua's liberation and democratization forces, concludes by announcing the impending fall of the government of Gen Anastasio Somoza.

CAPTURED GUATEMALAN ACCUSED OF FIGHTING WITH GUARD

PA061954 (Clandestine) Radio Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 1819 GMT 6 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Guatemalan Army Col Oscar Ruben Castaneda was taken prisoner by Sandinist columns that occupied Leon. He was captured by the Rigoberto Lopez Perez Front when the garrison was under attack. Several light tanks were also destroyed. The Guatemalan officer was fighting with the National Guard. This proves the presence of the Central American Defense Council in Nicaragua. The Guatemalan officer is being properly questioned.

CITIZENS URGED TO OBSTRUCT NATIONAL GUARD MOVEMENTS

PA051255 (Clandestine) Radio Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0300 GMT 5 Jun 79 PA

[Text] War order from the National Joint Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] to the inhabitants of small towns, villages, farms and haciendas close to the roads; to the inhabitants of the districts of Managua and other cities of the country:

It is necessary to stop vehicle traffic on paved roads and important unpaved roads which the Somozist guard can use to move from one part of the country to the other. Trenches must be dug in the roads with picks and hoes--trenches at least 2 meters deep. Rocks and tree trunks must be set up as obstacles on roads. Posts must be planted in the roads and wire placed across them if possible. These tasks are urgent. We must prevent the movement of the Somozist guard. We must impede all their movements. We must stop the guard so our fighters can advance, consolidate their positions and liberate parts of the country. Stop the guard on the highways and roads, dig trenches, erect barricades and plant posts with barbed wire.

Signed: National Joint Leadership of the FSLN, issued from somewhere in Nicaragua, June 1979.

NATIONAL GUARD CLAIMS CONTROL OF SOUTHERN BORDER

PA070337 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0240 GMT 7 Jun 79 PA

[Text] In communique No 60, the National Guard's Legal and Public Relations Office informs the people that the National Guard controls Managua, Leon, (?Esteli) and the southern border and that the Sandinist communists continue to sustain defeat at the hands of our glorious national army, which continues to struggle with high morale to maintain our national sovereignty.

FSLN REPORTS DESERTION OF NATIONAL GUARDSMEN

PA051934 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1840 GMT 5 Jun 79 PA

[Communique of the Sandinist National Liberation Front Foreign Press and Propaganda Committee, issued 5 June 1979]

[Text] According to a war bulletin board issued yesterday in Chichigalpa by the Rigoberto Perez Lopez Western Front High Staff, 12 members of the National Guard on duty in this zone passed over to the FSLN ranks with all their equipment. The same bulletin states that an Israeli plane of the push and pull type was machinegunned yesterday by our revolutionary forces in Chichigalpa, crashing near Chinandega.

The bulletin also reports that more than 500 Sandinist comrades are in virtual control of the city of Leon, second in importance in the country. The Godoy Airport in this city is also in the hands of the guerrillas, the bulletin adds. A Somozist National Guard convoy was ambushed this morning in Managua's southside, half a kilometer from the U.S. Embassy. A total of 18 soldiers were killed in this operation carried out by our Sandinist brothers.

Victory is close. Long live the general strike and the Sandinist people's insurrection.

Free Fatherland or Death.

SOMOZA COMPANIES DECLARED MILITARY TARGETS

PA061441 (Clandestine) Radio Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 1211 GMT 6 Jun 79 PA

[Text] The Joint National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] announces that all enterprises belonging to the Somoza family have been designated military targets.

This includes banks, finance companies, insurance companies, travel agencies, factories, stores and offices. Consequently, all civilians are ordered to stay away from the area adjacent to these enterprises. Also, all firms owned by Somozists who remain open during this great patriotic strike have also been declared military targets and, as a result, all civilians must stay away from the areas adjacent to these businesses. This is an urgent warning, in line with the international conventions on war for the protection of civilians.

Free Fatherland or Death.

[Signed] Joint National FSLN Leadership.

RADIO SANDINO DENOUNCES PURCHASE OF 10 AIRPLANES

PA051425 (Clandestine) Radio Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 1310 GMT 5 Jun 79 PA

[Text] So our Sandinist people can truly understand all the implications of the struggle being waged against the Nicaraguan [word indistinct] we must inform you that the 10 C-28 jet airplanes purchased by the contemporary Attila, Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, with the money obtained from the International Monetary Fund by his jackal of a father, that these planes with their war equipment can only be sold, under U. S. law, with the authorization of that country's government. It is in this way that the U.S. Government continues providing arms and money to Somoza so he can continue his extermination of the Nicaraguan people.

Our Sandinist people are very indignant at the silence [as heard] of the U.S. Government headed by Mr Carter, as expressed in its last two actions in favor of the Somozist tyranny: 1) His recommendation to the International Monetary Fund to grant the loan of $67 million to Somoza; and 2) The sale of 10 C-28 jet airplanes using part of that loan, which has increased the astronomical foreign debt. Even though the airplanes are old and were used by the imperialist U.S. Army during its invasion of Korea, the tyrant will use them to bring death to Nicaraguan homes. We must also note the fact that among the foreign mercenaries serving the genocidal leader of the tyranny there are Koreans who flew those airplanes in their country. Those mercenaries are in charge of training the local lackeys who will take the place of the pilots who like Julio Tejeira Figueroa fall to Sandinist fire.

PARENTS ASKED TO SEND CHILDREN TO SCHOOL

PA051729 Bluefields Radio Atlantico in Spanish 1705 GMT 5 Jun 79 PA

[Undated communique issed by the Nicaraguan Public Education Ministry and directors of primary education centers]

[Text] The Public Education Ministry and all the directors of primary education centers invite all parents to send their children to school as nothing abnormal is occurring in the city. Also, the Public Education Ministry warns parents that the only ones hurt by not going to school will be the children as they might possible forfeit the school year.

Signed: Prof Francisco Cajina N., Department of Primary Education, Zelaya, South Zone.

FOREIGN MINISTER SPEAKS AT SRI LANKA NONALINED MEETING

FL061912 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1540 GMT 6 Jun 79 FL

[Text] The nonalined countries sixth summit conference will help to unite even more the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America and all members of the nonalined movement to achieve their common goals, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has declared. Our country's foreign minister was speaking on behalf of the Latin American regional group at the opening session of the ministerial-level meeting of the nonalined countries Coordinating Bureau being held in Colombo, capital of Sri Lanka. Malmierca thanked Sri Lanka for the efforts it made for this meeting and for the role it played during the 3 years it held the chairmanship of the nonalined countries movement. He said Sri Lanka worked for the fulfillment of decisions made at the fifth summit conference held in Colombo in 1976 for the common objective of building international relations based on justice.

In his speech today at the nonalined countries Coordinating Bureau meeting, Isidoro Malmierca noted that the work at the meeting is aimed at preserving the original principles and objectives of the nonalined movement. The Cuban foreign minister emphasized that at the meeting five countries have requested admission to the nonalined movement as full members and that three of them are Latin American states--Grenada, Surinam and Bolivia. In this regard, he particularly hailed the presence in Colombo of Grenada's Communications and Transportation [as heard] Minister Selwyn Strachan. Malmierca said the Coordinating Bureau will make a decisive contribution to the sixth summit conference which will be held in Havana. Malmierca concluded reiterating that the sixth summit conference will help to unite even more the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America and all members of the nonalined movement to achieve their common goals.

FERNANDEZ MELL RECEIVES CARIFESTA DELEGATION

FL061251 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1207 GMT 6 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Oscar Fernandez Mell, member of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Havana City People's Government Provincial Assembly Executive Committee, received at this headquarters the advisory committee of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) for the Caribbean Arts Festival--Carifesta. The two sides discussed the physical preparations underway in Havana City for Carifesta. In regards to this topic Fernandez Mell reported that the capital city is preparing for the festival which will be similar to the ones held in Guyana and Jamaica. Fernandez Mell briefed the Carifesta advisory delegation on the work being done by the government organs for the festival. The meeting was also attended by Julio Garcia Espinosa, vice minister of culture, and Jorge Hart Davalos, member of the Executive Committee of the People's Government.

Espinosa Reports on Participation

FL061857 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1833 GMT 6 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Julio Garcia Espinosa, vice minister of culture and director general of the Caribbean Arts Festival (Carifesta 79), which will be held in our country in mid-July, has announced that participation of delegations from the small Caribbean Islands is guaranteed.

At a news conference held this morning at Casas de las Americas in El Vedado [Havana], Garcia Espinosa added that most of the Caribbean countries invited to the festival have confirmed their participation. Replying to questions from Caribbean journalists who are visiting our country at the invitation of the Culture Ministry, the Cuban vice minister said that each invited country will be represented at the inaugural parade by its flag and 15 delegates. The purpose of this action, he added, is that all countries have equal representation regardless of territorial size.

The members of the Carifesta 79 advisory delegation from Guyana, Jamaica, Barbados and Surinam participated in this morning's news conference at Casa de las Americas. (Frank Pilgrim), Carifesta's cultural advisor, speaking on behalf of the delegation expressed gratitude for the warm welcome they have been given by Cuban officials since 2 June when they arrived in our country. He added that Carifesta 79 will contribute to improve knowledge about the Caribbean nations in area countries. He also referred to a trip they made to Santiago de Cuba, co-host city of the festival. It also was announced at the news conference that UNESCO has made a considerable financial contribution to facilitate the participation of the small Caribbean islands.

Committee Satisfied With Preparations

FL062332 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Jun 79 FL

[Text] The Carifesta-79 [Caribbean Arts Festival] advisory committee today expressed satisfaction with the status of preparations in Cuba for this third Caribbean people's festival. The committee spent 5 days in Cuba on an advisory and cooperation visit and held a news conference prior to its departure. (Frank Pilgrim), CARICOM cultural advisor, spoke on behalf of the committee at the news conference and expressed their satisfaction because everything humanly possible is being done to insure the success of the festival despite the little time left to organize it.

FAO, FISHING OFFICIAL VISIT MINAG

FL061204 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 6 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Important matters dealing with projects on the use of fertilizers and the training of specialists in our country in the field of artificial insemination were dealt with at a meeting held between (Pedro Moral Lopez), UN deputy general director for food and agriculture, and (Rigoberto Sedeno Avila), director of international relations at the Agriculture Ministry [MINAG]. (Pedro Moral Lopez), who is the FAO regional representative for Latin America and the Cuban Agriculture Ministry official exchanged viewpoints on the biological controls, the sugarcane auger [barrenador] and the development of citrus production on the Isle of Youth.

Before the visit by the FAO official, (Moral Lopez) met with Enrique Oltuski, vice minister of the fishing industry, who toured the various departments at that center. The FAO representative for Latin America was impressed with the Cuban Government's concern for the fishing industry and with the achievements made by the workers in this sector over the last 10 years.

ENVOY TO CAMEROON DESIGNATED

FL061646 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Jun 79 FL

[Text] The Council of State has designated Comrade Enrique Montero Lenzano as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the government of the United Republic of Cameroon with residence in Libreville, the Gabonese Republic, where he holds the same position.

ALMEIDA RECEIVES NEW GABONESE AMBASSADOR

FL062322 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Commander of the revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, has received in solemn audience his excellency (Itsu Nghoyo), who presented the credentials that accredit him ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Gabonese Republic. Interim Foreign Minister Rene Anillo and Roberto Melendez of the Protocol Directorate participated in the ceremony.

(Nghoyo) was accompanied by (Simon Enkou Kanaka) and (Jorge Mamuka), counsellor and first secretary of the Gabonese Embassy, respectively. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the ambassador and his entourage went to Revolution Square to lay a floral wreath at the Jose Marti monument.

BRIEFS

SPORTS AGREEMENT WITH PANAMA--Exchange of sports delegations and technical and specialized assistance are the principal contents of a cooperation agreement signed between the National Institute for Sports, Physical Education and Recreation (INDER) and the Panamanian National Sports Institute. The document was signed in Havana by INDER President Jorge Garcia-Bango and Panamanian National Sports Institute Director General (Rene Gonzalez). They agreed that the agreement will be useful strengthening the ties of friendship between the two countries. The Panamanian delegation headed by (Rene Gonzalez) has been in our country since 26 May at the invitation of the INDER president. During its stay in Cuba, it has visited sports centers and installations. Miguel Angel Picard, Panamanian ambassador to Cuba, and Manuel Gonzalez Guerra, president of the Cuban Olympic Committee and vice president of INDER, attended the signing ceremony. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1417 GMT 2 Jun 79 FL]

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTRY MEETING--The Communications Ministry's national meeting on work and wages opened today at the Plaza Hotel in this capital. The meeting is being attended by Vice Minister of Communications for Economy Oscar Fernandez; Israel Tapanes, chief of the PCC Central Communications Section and others. The main objective of the meeting is to conduct a critical examination of the situation of each of the Communications Ministry's enterprises. The 150 delegates will also discuss various methodological materials. [Text] [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 5 Jun 79 FL]

NONALINED COUNTRIES EXHIBIT--The exhibit on the nonalined countries movement was inaugurated with a speech by Vice Foreign Minister Pelegrin Torras. The exhibit, located at the 23 and M Streets hall of the Havana Libre Hotel, includes photographs and video-tapes on the conferences and other activities of the movement since its founding. On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays there will be lectures related to the nonalined countries topic so that our people may learn about the conference which will be held in our fatherland next September. [Text] [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 5 Jun 79 FL]

GRENADA

CONCERN EXPRESSED OVER DOMINICA-SOUTH AFRICA TIES

FL061918 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1850 GMT 6 Jun 79 FL

[Text] The revolutionary government of Grenada has warned that Dominica's ties with South Africa represent a threat to the peace and integrity of the entire Caribbean. A communique released by the government of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop points out that any type of relations between Dominica and South Africa represents a serious concern for Grenada and the entire region.

JAMAICA

SEAGA CLAIMS KGB, DGI AGENTS ALL OVER COUNTRY

FL061445 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 4 Jun 79 pp 1, 13 FL

[Text] The number of Cuban intelligence officers in Jamaica has grown so greatly resulting in the appointment of a field organizer, Mr Juan Cabonel, charges opposition leader Edward Seaga. He also said that highly rated K.G.B. officers, Mr Valadimir Klimentov and Mr Michael Kousfovski had been placed in Jamaica as part of a Cuban-Russian infiltration and that they were in active contact with the local special branch.

Speaking to over 500 supporters at a fund raising banquet at the Jamaica Pegasus hotel on Saturday night, Mr Seaga said that 5,000 Cubans were already operating in and out of Jamaica and that enough stores were housed in a Cuban school project at Vernamfield to feed a small army.

Mr Seaga said that beginning next month he would be visiting some 30 rural constituencies to tell the people that they have been too nice in view of the foreign infiltration and he was not looking for them to be as nice as usual. "From our assessment, our own reports tell us that there is something of the order of 5,000 Cubans operating in and out of Jamaica now. There is a storehouse down at Vernamfield, in another school the Cubans are building, with stores there that could feed a small army," Mr Seaga said.

"It was because of these things, plus the many other things that we know, that I recently petitioned the governor-general and invited him to set up a commission of inquiry into the security forces of Jamaica, because we are alarmed at the state of national security," Mr Seaga said. "I deeply regret that the governor-general has accepted the advice that was given to him that it is not in keeping with the convention of the Westminster model for him to use the powers, which he agrees he has, to unilaterally decide to set up this commission of inquiry without taking advice from the cabinet.

"That power was given to the governor-general by the framers of the constitution, of which he and I were two members, and it was specifically given to him, whoever holds that post, because we foresaw that the day might come in which a corrupt government would try to prevent a just inquiry, and therefore you could not put so delicate a matter in the hands of a government to decide whether they would inquire into delicate matters like these," Mr Seaga said.

Mr. Seaga said that the matters on which he had written to the governor-general were matters of grave national importance. They concerned the state of security in Jamaica. It was an alarming state and he deeply regretted that the governor-general had not seen it fit to appoint a commission of enquiry into the matters. He said that he was not through with the matter yet, as there are many other areas of information to be dealt with.

"This country cannot standby and watch Cubans and Russians come here and defeat the will of the people. This party is going to call the names of those operatives and call the names of those Jamaicans who are working with them," he said. "I am not apologising to anyone for any conventions in terms of calling names, because the situation has reached the point now where to hell with conventions."

He said that is was one thing to have to fight the People's National Party, because the people of Jamaica had already made up their minds as far as they are concerned; but it was something else to fight this government, the party in power, the government of a neighbouring territory, and something else to have to fight one of the most powerful governments in the world.

He said that he could name other governments which were involved in the plot to keep on the PNP in power against the will of the people of Jamaica. The opposition leader accused the government of using the security forces of the country as an adjutant and arm of the PNP. Government's intention was to build up the home guard to a force of some 20,000 strong. It was reasoned on the basis that there are some 4000 villages or districts in Jamaica and the need is for five home guards to each district. What were these home guards to do?

"These home guards are to become the People's National Party's agents in each district. It is the part of the electoral design of the PNP, bearing in mind that that they might not be able to manipulate the electoral system as they have done in the past to use the security forces and especially the home guards to make up for that deficiency.

"The plan, as we understand it, is to have PNP home guards in every district of Jamaica who, acting under the suppression of crimes act, which allows you to detain a person without charge for up to sixty days, use the powers to arrest, which home guards have, to detain J.L.P. supporters and front line people and in fact do the same things that the state of emergency did in a lesser fashion, but on a more effective and broader base of strategy. "I want you to understand that, because it is part of the strategy of the PNP in so far as any forthcoming electoral activity is concerned."

He said that the other functions of home guards were to spy upon the members of the regular police force and to inform the political directorate, who were supporting the PNP. He said that meanwhile, the police themselves were being reduced to the role of messenger boys.

Recently, letters from the PNP were delivered by the police, and a letter from a PNP front orgination, the Cuba-Jamaica Association, was delivered to the J.L.P. by five uniformed policemen. He said that it had been established that some home guards were illiterate, yet they had powers of arrest. Not only were they illiterate but they were being indoctrinated into ideology and party political support. He said that policemen had informed the J.L.P. as to the extent of indoctrination, which was to form part of the PNP political machinery.

He said that despite the fact that home guards should be patrolling in the company of policemen, his party had been informed that they were patrolling on their own. They are supposed to patrol in their own districts, but policemen have informed the party that they were patrolling outside of their own districts and were taking action outside of their jurisdiction. He said that although only one member of a home guard team was supposed to carry firearms on occasions, all home guards on patrol were carrying firearms.

"Imagine therefore a team of half a dozen home guards selected from the ranks of the P.N.P., some of whom may be illiterate, all of whom are armed, without the company of a regular policeman, patrolling in and out of their own areas; imagine what havoc this can do to the political will of the people and you will understand the design of the People's National Party," Mr Seaga said. He said that the home guard movement had found such favour with the P.N.P., that an assistant commissioner had been placed in charge, while a senior superintendent still headed the island special constabulary force.

Mr Seaga said that there was a Cuban connection. He named seven policemen who had departed for Cuba on April 28. They were Inspector Hector White, formerly the minister of national security's chaffeur; Corporal Peter Rhule, from Squad 103; Sergeant Clement Clarke, from Special Branch; Corporal Delroy Hugh Young, from Special Branch; Detective Constable Merman Farquharson from Special Branch; Constable Lincoln Grant from Special Branch; and, Detective Constable Roesworth Atkinson, from the Criminal Investigations Department. Mr Seaga said that the men had been sent to Cuba for special indoctrination "for political assignments." I have had a report this week that the connection goes further," Mr Seaga said.

And while I am not at this time able to tell you that I have checked it out completely to my satisfaction, I can tell you that from credible sources within the forces itself, I am advised that the great bulk of the graduates from the Jose Marti school were taken to 69 Duke Street to be enrolled in the police force. We begin to see the stream that is being created; indoctrinate the youth and put them in the police force."

Mr Seaga said that the number of Cuban intelligence officers connected to the D.G.I. working in Jamaica had become so large that a field organizer has been appointed, in Mr Juan Cabonel. He said that the connection now extends to the patron of Cuba--the U.S.S.R. and its intelligence service--the K.G.B. Vladimir Klimentov and Mr Michael Kousfovski, who were highly rated intelligence officers, had been assigned to Jamaica, showing the importance which Russia places on Jamaica.

"The country is riddled with K.G.B. and D.G.I. personnel and this is of little interest to the country's own intelligence service, the Special Branch. These K.G.B. and D.G.I. personnel are in active contact with the Special Branch of the government of Jamaica." Dr Ronald Irvine, was the chairman, Mr Bruce Golding, party secretary, moved the vote of thanks.

Sees Devaluation of Currency

FL061435 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 4 Jun 79 p 1 FL

[Text] Opposition leader Edward Seaga Saturday night predicted a further devaluation of the Jamaican dollar by January. Speaking at the fund-raising banquet hosted by the Jamaica Labour Party at the Pegasus Hotel on Saturday night, Mr Seaga said: "The social contract is intended to buy time; to the extent that they (the government) are embarking upon a period in which they are expected to keep prices and incomes within a limit of 10 per cent increases, the damage has not yet been done.

"Towards the end of the year, when it becomes obvious that neither prices nor incomes have been kept within ten per cent, then the damage will have been done, and at that time the I.M.F. will be exacting its pound of flesh. There will be a further devaluation to adjust for the extent to which prices and incomes exceed the ten per cent. When that further devaluation comes, it will be the 'armageddon day' for the government of Jamaica. That day is likely to come in January of 1980.

The government therefore must begin to think of going to the public before that day comes, Mr Seaga said. "Especially bearing in mind that parish council elections are scheduled to be held in February of next year, those of you who can read and the political winds will understand what will happen if there is a devaluation in January and a parish council election in February."

Mr Seaga said that there was another reason why the J.L.P. was pressing for an early election. His party did not foresee that the government on its present course over the next two years could save the country from passing the point of no return.

MANLEY SAYS 'NO GENERAL ELECTIONS UNTIL 1981'

FL061455 Kingston SUNDAY GLEANER in English 3 Jun 79 p 1 FL

[GLEANER Western Bureau report]

[Text] The prime minister, the Hon Michael Manley has stated that there will be no general election in Jamaica until the end of the current five-year term in 1981 as stipulated by law. Mr Manley, who was speaking at the formal opening of the Cambridge garment factory on Thursday afternoon, said he was the only person to decide if and when there would be an election and he had no intention of calling an election until nearing the end of 1981 after he had studied the situation.

He said that when he heard the warning of the opposition and the demands for an early election and that the opposition would never co-operate with the government unless there was an early election, he only sat back and laughed. What Jamaica needs now, he said, was production, not election and the opposition would be doing a disservice to the country if it failed to become involved in the production drive.

WORLD BANK FUND TO HELP FINANCE EXPORT DRIVE

FL061430 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 2 Jun 79 p 1 FL

[Excerpt] A fund is being set up by the government in collaboration with the World Bank to help finance the nation's export promotion programme. A sum of (US) $30-million is being provided by the World Bank as the main source of the fund, which is expected to total some (US) $60-million, with support coming from other international monetary agencies. Known as the Export Development Fund, it will be a revolving, hard-currency, foreign-exchange facility, set up to facilitate the importation of raw materials, equipment and spare parts by Jamaica manufacturers, for the manufacture of goods for export.

Plans are to bring the fund into operation by the middle of this month. It will be a legal entity in its own right, named the Export Development Fund Jamaica, LTD, and will be an agency of the Bank of Jamaica. Establishment of the fund was disclosed in Parliament by Finance Minister Hon Eric Bell during debate on the second supplementary estimates for 1978-79.

Mr Herbert Walker, governor of the Bank of Jamaica, told the GLEANER yesterday that the fund will have its own board of directors, and will be managed on behalf of the bank by the Jamaica Export Credit Insurance Corporation, a subsidiary of the bank. Mr Walker said the plan for the setting of the fund had been discussed fully with the local private sector, notably through its three main bodies--the Private Sector Organisation of Jamaica, the Jamaica Manufacturers' Association, and the Jamaica Exporters' Association.

MEXICO

PRESIDENT ISSUES STATEMENT SUPPORTING COSTA RICA

PA061859 Paris AFP in Spanish 1822 GMT 6 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 6 Jun (AFP)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo said today that his government is prepared to prevent or impede any aggression against Costa Rica by resorting to international law. In a statement released to the press, the chief of state said that the Mexican Government affirms its irreversible determination to use all means international law places within its reach to prevent or impede any act of aggression against Costa Rica.

PEMEX DIRECTOR REAFFIRMS MEXICO WILL NOT JOIN OPEC

PA051631 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0328 GMT 5 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 5 Jun (EFE)--Mexico is not planning to join OPEC, Jorge Diaz Serrano, Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX) general director, announced here today. Diaz Serrano, head of a Mexican delegation visiting Venezuela, met with President Luis Herrera Campins at Miraflores Palace. At the end of the meeting Diaz Serrano said that his talk with President Herrera Campins dealt with the energy situation in the world. "Because of special historical circumstances," Diaz Serrano pointed out, "we have chosen the path of self-determination and we are not going to join OPEC." The PEMEX general director revealed that Mexico's daily oil production is 1.57 million barrels. Next year they expect it to reach 2.25 million barrels per day.

PANAMA

ROYO LETTER TO CARTER SUPPORTS COSTA RICA

PA070240 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 6 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Panama today announced its solidarity with Venezuela's decision to prevent an armed attack by Nicaraguan against the territorial integrity of Costa Rica. It also announced its support of the Andean Pact's declaration on Nicaragua expressing their desire for an end to the systematic violation of human rights in that country and the establishment of representative democracy in that Central American nation. The above is contained in a letter from Panamanian President Aristides Royo to his U.S. colleague, Jimmy Carter, in which the Panamanian chief of state affirms that Panama is not interfering nor will it interfere in the internal affairs of any American nation.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES VIETNAMESE VISITORS

PA061842 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 6 Jun 79 p 1 PA

[Excerpt] President Aristides Royo received a courtesy visit from Ly Van Sau, vice president of the Radiobroadcasting and Television Committee of Vietnam and member of the Presidium of the Vietnamese World Peace Committee, and Doan Dihn Ca, secretary of the committee. The two officials are touring several Latin American countries sponsored by the WPC and reporting on the situation in Vietnam. The visitors told the Panamanian president that another objective of their tour is to seek the support of Latin American governments and to personally thank those that have already given their support. For his part, President Royo thanked Van Sau and Dihn Ca for their consideration in informing him about the Chinese-Vietnamese conflict.